

**SAGLE CENTER LTD. (PWSNO 1090142)**  
**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**August 6, 2002**



**State of Idaho**  
**Department of Environmental Quality**

**Disclaimer:** This publication has been developed as part of an informational service for the source water assessments of public water systems in Idaho and is based on the data available at the time and the professional judgement of the staff. Although reasonable efforts have been made to present accurate information, no guarantees, including expressed or implied warranties of any kind, are made with respect to this publication by the state of Idaho or any of its agencies, employees, or agents, who also assume no legal responsibility for the accuracy of presentations, comments, or other information in this publication. The assessment is subject to modification if new data is produced.

## Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Sagle Center Ltd.*, describes the public drinking water well; the well recharge zone and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Sagle Center Ltd. drinking water is supplied by a single well drawing from a small aquifer in the vicinity of Sagle, Idaho. The system currently serves 7 mobile homes and 3 commercial connections located just east of Highway 95 near Sagle Road. Historically, Sagle Center Ltd. has had few water quality problems. A ground water susceptibility analysis conducted by DEQ April 24, 2002 ranked the Sagle Center well moderately susceptible to all classes of contaminants, mostly because of natural risk factors associated with local geology.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Operation and maintenance of the Sagle Center water system is mostly in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. The well and pump house are located on a well lot north of the Post Office, and about 225 feet east of the highway. The pump house is locked to prohibit unauthorized entry. The system may want to cover the wellhead and fence the area around it both for security reasons and to control activities that could inadvertently cause contamination.

The system should develop an emergency response plan. It might also be helpful to have a written maintenance and testing schedule so important tasks don't get overlooked. Because Sagle Center Ltd. may not have direct jurisdiction over the entire recharge zone delineated for its well, it will be important to form partnerships with neighboring landowners, businesses and local governmental agencies to protect the ground water in the Sagle aquifer.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact the Coeur d'Alene Regional office of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR SAGLE CENTER LTD.

## Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

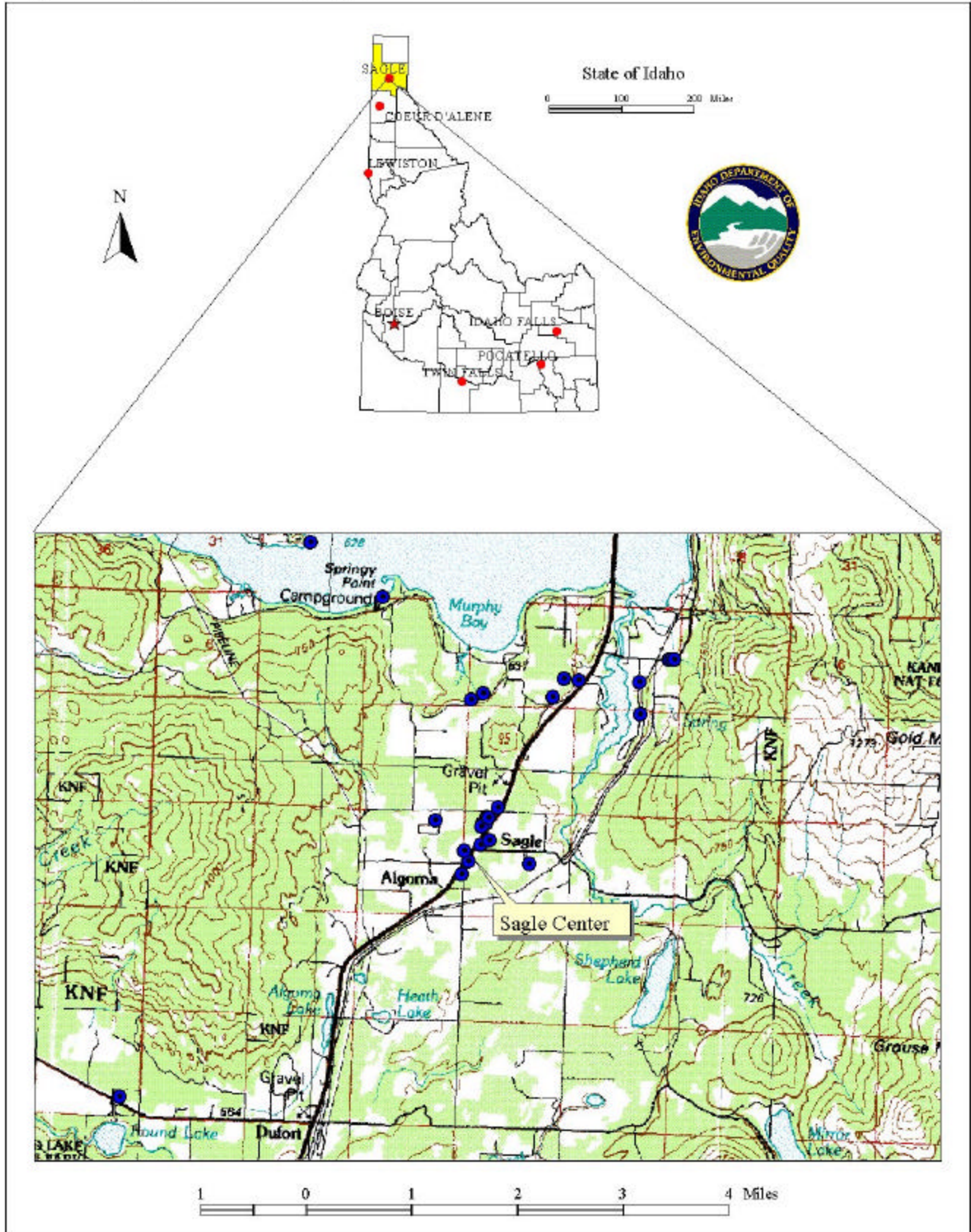
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheets used to develop this assessment are attached.

### Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

**The results of the source water assessment should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.** The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Sagle Center



## Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment

### Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA to determine the time of travel (TOT) for the water public water systems pump from the Sagle aquifer. The computer model used data DEQ assimilated from a variety of sources including local well logs and the report *Steady State Simulation of Nutrient and Contaminant Transport in the Southside Aquifer Near Sagle, Idaho* prepared by J-U-B Engineers, Inc. for Southside Water and Sewer District.

The Sagle Center Ltd. water system serves 7 residential and three commercial connections in an area near the intersection of Sagle Road and Highway 95. (Figure 1). A single well pumping from the Sagle Aquifer supplies drinking water for Sagle Center's customers. The well was drilled in 1956 to a reported depth of 164 feet. The capacity of the well is about 30 gpm.

The well recharge zone delineated for the Sagle Center Ltd. Well covers only 2.4 acres divided into 0-3, 3-6 and 6-10-year time of travel zones (Figure 2). The primary direction of ground water flow is from south to north.

### Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources inside individual source water assessment areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The maps and inventory lists were then sent to system operators for verification and correction in the second or enhanced part of the inventory process.

Figure 2, *Sagle Center Ltd. Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 of this report shows the location of the Sagle Center Ltd. well, the zone of contribution DEQ delineated for the well, and potential contaminant sites located in the vicinity. Land use inside the delineation boundaries is residential and commercial.

Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

### **Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis**

The susceptibility to contamination of all groundwater sources in Idaho is being assessed on the following factors:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

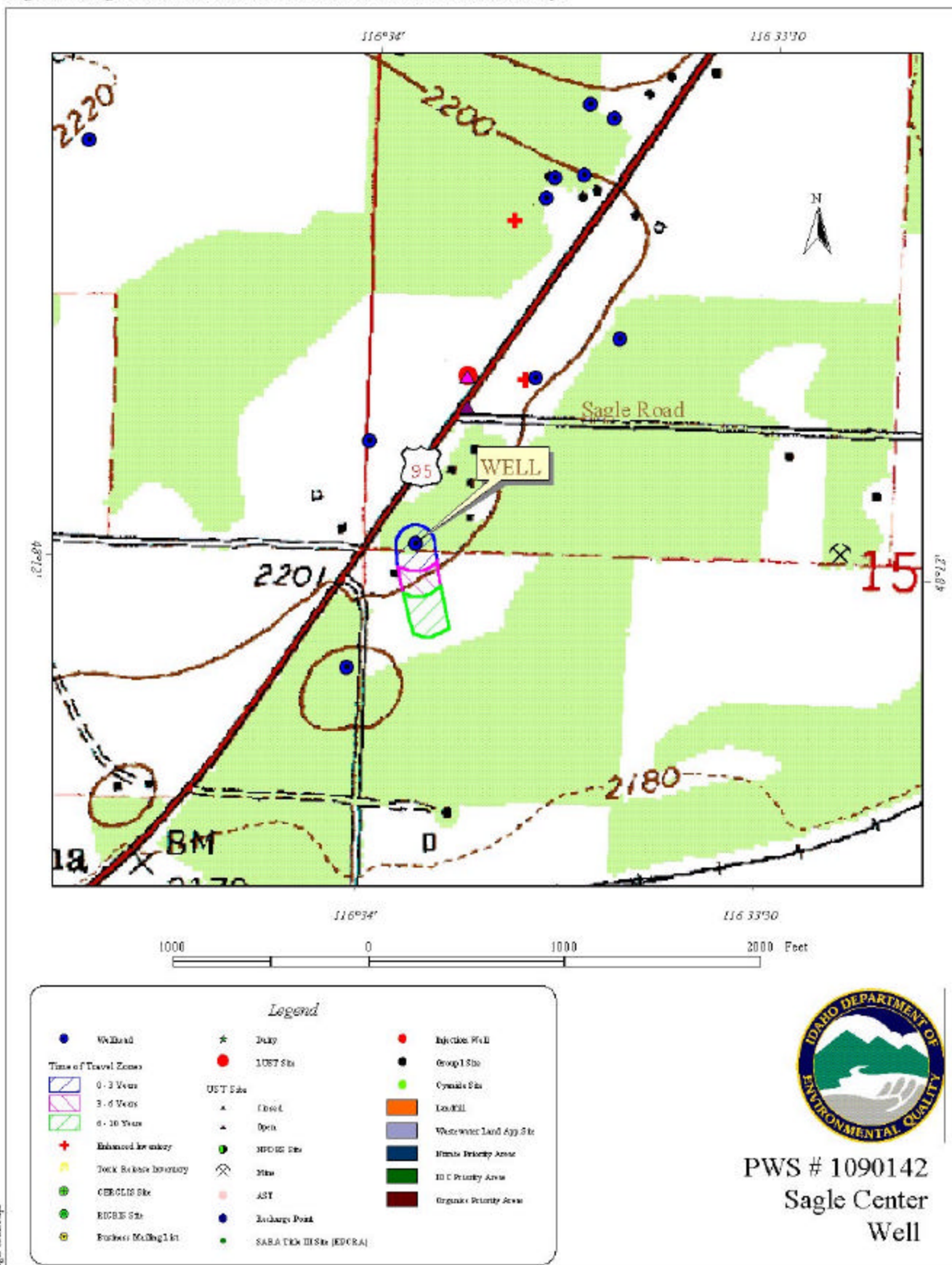
The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet in Attachment A shows in detail how the Sagle Center Ltd. well scored.

#### **Well Construction**

Construction methods directly affect the ability of a well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent sanitary survey of the public water system. The well log for Sagle Center Ltd. is not on file with DEQ. The last Sanitary Survey of the system was in June 2001.

The Sagle Center well was drilled in 1956 to a reported depth of 164 feet. It has a 6-inch casing that extends 26 inches above ground surface. The casing is fitted with an un-vented watertight well cap. Details about the surface seal depth and other factors used to assess the integrity of the well are unknown since the well log is not available. The June 2001 Sanitary Survey noted no deficiencies in well head and surface seal maintenance.

Figure 2. Sagle Center Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.



PWS # 1090142  
Sagle Center  
Well

## Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity score for the Sagle Center Ltd. well is 6 points out of 6 points possible. This score reflects natural geologic conditions in the recharge zone as a whole and at the well site. Information for this part of the analysis is derived from the soil classification inside the delineation boundaries and from the soil profile reported on the well log. Soils in the capture zones delineated for the Sagle Center Ltd. well are generally moderately well drained to well drained. Poorly drained to moderately well drained soils are deemed more protective of ground water than soils which drain faster.

Because the well log is not available, specifics about the soil composition above the water table at the well site are not known. It should be noted however that hydrologic sensitivity scores assigned to the Sagle Center Ltd. well are in line with scores for other wells in the vicinity.

## Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Land use inside the Sagle Center Ltd. well recharge zone is mostly residential, with some commercial development fronting on Highway 95. The public water system file for Sagle Center does not document the location of homes and septic system components relative to the well. Highway 95 and local gas stations are outside the delineation boundaries but within 1000 feet of the well. They are included on the inventory list below because of the inherent uncertainty of the recharge zone boundary locations derived through ground water modeling.

**Table 1. Sagle Center Ltd. Potential Contaminant Inventory**

SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS <sup>1</sup>	TIME OF TRAVEL ZONE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Highway 95	IOC, SOC, VOC, Microbial	Outside of delineation boundaries	Geological Survey Maps
Gas Stations	SOC, VOC	Outside of delineation boundaries	Fuel Storage Tank Databases

<sup>1</sup> IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

## Historic Water Quality

Historically, Sagle Center Ltd. has had few water quality problems. In the period from January 1993 through November 2001 only one quarterly water sample tested positive for coliform bacteria. The presence of coliform bacteria was not confirmed in follow up testing. No treatment of the water is required prior to distribution. Chemical and radiological test results for Sagle Center are summarized on the table below.

**Table 2. Sagle Center Ltd. Test Results**

Primary IOC Contaminants (Mandatory Tests)							
Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates
Antimony	0.006	ND*	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Nitrate	10	0.248 to 0.6	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Arsenic	0.01	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Nickel	N/A	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Barium	2.0	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Selenium	0.05	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Beryllium	0.004	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Sodium	N/A	6.8 to 7.55	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Cadmium	0.005	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Thallium	0.002	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Chromium	0.1	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Cyanide	0.02	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01
Mercury	0.002	ND	6/16/82 to 7/18/01	Fluoride	4.0	0.139 0.3	6/16/82 7/18/01
Secondary and Other IOC Contaminants (Optional Tests)							
Contaminant	Recommended Maximum (mg/l)		Results (mg/l)			Dates	
Sulfate			12.5, 9.82			12/25/95, 7/18/01	
Regulated and Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant			Results		Dates		
29 Regulated and 13 Unregulated Synthetic Organic Compounds			None Detected		8/2/93, 12/25/95, 7/18/01		
Regulated and Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant			Results		Dates		
21 Regulated And 16 Unregulated Volatile Organic Compounds			None Detected		8/2/93, 7/18/01		
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant		MCL	Results		Dates		
Gross Alpha, Including Ra & U		15 pC/l	0.4 to 0.9		3/23/83 to 7/18/01		
Gross Beta Particle Activity		4 mrem/year	0.4 to 1.4 mrem 1.0 pC/l		3/23/83 to 12/8/97 7/18/01		

\*ND = None Detected

## Final Susceptibility Ranking

The Sagle Center Ltd. well ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. Risk factors associated with local geology added the most points to the final susceptibility scores. Final scores and ranking relative to each class of contaminant are summarized on Table 3. The complete analysis worksheet for the well is in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

The final ranking categories are as follows:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

**Table 3. Summary of Sagle Center Ltd. Susceptibility Evaluation**

<b>Final Susceptibility Scores/ Ranking</b>				
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
Well	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	11/Moderate

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

HIGH\* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of bacteria or a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the maximum contaminant level in the tested drinking water

## **Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection**

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Operation and maintenance of the Sagle Center water system is mostly in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. The well and pump house are located on a well lot north of the Post Office, and about 225 feet east of the highway. The pump house is locked to prohibit unauthorized entry. The system may want to cover the wellhead and fence the area around it for security reasons and to control activities that could inadvertently cause contamination. Additional guidelines for protecting public drinking water systems through increased security measures are available on the DEQ website, [www2.state.id.us/deq/water/water1.htm](http://www2.state.id.us/deq/water/water1.htm).

The system should develop an emergency response plan. There is a simple fill-in-the-blanks form available on the website mentioned above to guide systems through the emergency planning process. It might also be helpful to have a written maintenance and testing schedule so important routine tasks don't get overlooked.

Partnerships with any businesses in the capture zone and neighboring landowners should also be established. Some of them may not be aware that their property is in a sensitive area where household, agricultural or business practices could have a negative impact on water quality for the whole community. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

## **Assistance**

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office     (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office                                 (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 343-7001 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

## References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. Lower Payette River Agriculture Irrigation Water Return Study and Ground Water Evaluation, Payette County, Idaho. Water Quality Status Report No. 115.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

J-U-B Engineers, Inc., 2001. *Steady State Simulation of Nutrient and Contaminant Transport in the Southside Aquifer Near Sagle, Idaho.*

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

## Attachment A

### Sagle Center Ltd. Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

**Ground Water Susceptibility**

Public Water System Name : **SAGLE CENTER LTD**  
 Public Water System Number : **1090142**

Source: **WELL**  
 4/24/02 11:55:16 AM

<b>1. System Construction</b>		<b>SCORE</b>			
Drill Date	1956				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	UNKNOWN	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	UNKNOWN	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	UNKNOWN	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
<b>Total System Construction Score</b>		<b>4</b>			
<b>2. Hydrologic Sensitivity</b>					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	UNKNOWN	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	UNKNOWN	2			
<b>Total Hydrologic Score</b>		<b>6</b>			
<b>3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)</b>		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B ( 3 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
<b>Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Final Susceptibility Source Score</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5. Final Well Ranking</b>		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

**BML (Business Mailing List)**– This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

**CERCLIS** – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

**Cyanide Site** – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

**Dairy** – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

**Deep Injection Well** – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

**Enhanced Inventory** – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

**Floodplain** – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

**Group 1 Sites** – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

**Inorganic Priority Area** – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

**Landfill** – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

**LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

**Mines and Quarries** – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

**Nitrate Priority Area** – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)**

– Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

**Organic Priority Areas** – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

**Recharge Point** – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

**RICRIS** – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities)** – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)** – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

**Closed Or Open UST (Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

**Wastewater Land Applications Sites** – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

**Wellheads** – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

**NOTE:** Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.